IN THE CLAIMS:

Please amend claims 3, 4, 6, 10, 12 and 16, and cancel claims 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 14, 15, and 17 as follows:

Claims 1 and 2. (cancelled)

Claim 3. (currently amended) ~~The liquid crystal display device according to claim 2,~~ A liquid crystal display device, comprising:

a liquid crystal cell forming an image display area;

a driver for applying a voltage to said liquid crystal cell;

an overdrive controller for controlling said driver to apply an overdrive voltage exceeding a targeted pixel value to said liquid crystal cell, wherein said overdrive controller controls such that the driver outputs the voltage to accelerate or decelerate a brightness transition for each sub-pixel in order to make up effective brightness of each sub-pixel which forms a single full-pixel;

wherein said overdrive controller selects the overdrive voltage for the sub-pixel exhibiting the slowest transition of brightness and selects the voltage to accelerate or decelerate a brightness transition for the other sub-pixels in order to coordinate with the sub-pixel exhibiting the slowest transition; and

wherein said overdrive controller stores predicted capacitance for each of the sub-pixels and calculates the voltage to ~~be accelerated or decelerated~~ accelerate or decelerate a brightness transition for each sub-pixel in order to coordinate with each other based on the predicted capacitance.

Claim 4. (currently amended) ~~The liquid crystal display device according to claim 1,~~ A liquid crystal display device, comprising:

a liquid crystal cell forming an image display area;

a driver for applying a voltage to said liquid crystal cell;

an overdrive controller for controlling said driver to apply an overdrive voltage exceeding a targeted pixel value to said liquid crystal cell, wherein said overdrive controller controls such that the driver outputs the voltage to accelerate or decelerate a brightness transition for each sub-pixel in order to make up effective brightness of each sub-pixel which forms a single full-pixel; and

wherein said overdrive controller stores predicted capacitance for each of the sub-pixels and calculates the overdrive voltage based on the predicted capacitance.

Claim 5. (canceled)

Claim 6. (currently amended) ~~The liquid crystal display device according to claim 5, wherein said controller further comprises:~~ A liquid crystal display device, comprising:

a liquid crystal cell for displaying an image when a voltage is applied to each pixel in a thin film transistor (TFT) structure;

a driver for applying a voltage to each of the pixels of said liquid crystal cell;

a controller for controlling the driver to apply a voltage to said liquid crystal cell, the voltage exceeding what is to be applied when displaying targeted brightness on the liquid crystal cell, wherein said controller comprises:

transition state comprehending unit for comprehending for each of the sub-pixels a transition state between present starting brightness of said liquid crystal cell predicted in advance and targeted brightness at one refresh cycle later which is to be displayed hereupon;

voltage calculating unit for calculating a voltage to be applied to each of said sub-pixels based on the transition state comprehended;

capacitance predicting unit for predicting a capacitance value of a pixel that ~~will be~~ is reached after the refresh cycle when applying said voltage calculated by said voltage calculating unit to the pixel with the present capacitance value; and

a storage device for storing said capacitance value predicted by said capacitance predicting unit.

Claim 7. (original) The liquid crystal display device according to claim 6, wherein said present starting brightness used by said transition state comprehending unit is said capacitance value stored in said storage device.

Claims 8 and 9. (cancelled)

Claim 10. (currently amended) A liquid crystal display drive circuit, comprising:

a capacitance predicting unit for predicting a capacitance value that each pixel ~~will reach~~ reaches at one refresh cycle later when applying a predetermined voltage for targeted brightness;

a storage device for storing the predicted capacitance value;

a transition state comprehending unit for comprehending a transition state of brightness based on the targeted brightness of each sub-pixel at one

refresh cycle later and the capacitance value stored in said storage device; and

a voltage calculating unit for calculating a voltage to be applied to each sub-pixel based on the transition state of brightness comprehended.

Claim 11. (original) The liquid crystal display drive circuit according to claim 10, wherein said voltage calculating unit calculates the voltage which is accelerated or decelerated to coordinate the effective brightness of each sub-pixel.

Claim 12. (currently amended) A method for driving a liquid crystal display, wherein an input pixel value is overdriven to output a modified pixel value, the method comprising the steps of:

predicting a capacitance value that each pixel ~~will reach~~ reaches at one refresh cycle later when applying a predetermined voltage for the input pixel value;

storing the predicted capacitance value;

comprehending a transition state of brightness for each of sub-pixels constituting each pixel based on an input pixel value at one refresh cycle later and said stored capacitance value; and

calculating a voltage for a predetermined sub-pixel to be underdriven depending on the transition state of brightness comprehended.

Claim 13. (original) The method according to claim 12, further comprising the steps of:

selecting the sub-pixel exhibiting the slowest transition of brightness from the transition states comprehended; and

calculating a voltage for the selected sub-pixel to be overdriven.

Claims 14 and 15. (cancelled)

Claim 16. (currently amended) A program for directing a computer to drive a liquid crystal display device, the program comprising the functions of:

predicting a capacitance value that each pixel ~~will reach~~ reaches at one refresh cycle later when applying a predetermined voltage to said liquid crystal display device based on a pixel value to be displayed;

storing the predicted capacitance value in a buffer of said computer;

comprehending a transition state of brightness for each of sub-pixels constituting each pixel based on an input pixel value at one refresh cycle later and said stored capacitance value; and

calculating a voltage for a predetermined sub-pixel to be underdriven depending on the transition state of brightness comprehended.

Claim 17. (cancelled)